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turing paupers. Any man who deliberately takes human

life is same enough to be hung. When talking of the "markets of the world," why did not the majority of

Wilson committee locate them?

The Journal is of the impression that the paying of large sums of money to secure assemblages in this city is not a satisfactory industry.

With every other city in the land Indianapolis is learning what it means have its labor two-thirds employed in the trade of Christmas season.

The articles of a New York free trade paper telling how people live on 30 cents day would indicate that the proprietors believe that the Wilson bill will become law.

There are two parties opposed to the Cleveland policy of going back to mo archy-the Queen, unless propped up by United States bayonets, and the provisional government.

Like James Whitcomb Riley's "Flying Islands of the Night," the latitude and longitude of the markets of the world to which Wilson, Bynum et al. make such copious allusion, have not been given.

One of the assumptions of the representatives, mostly from the wilds of America, who sign the Wilson report, is that the mass of manufacturers in this country do not know what is good for them.

Representative Martin has stolen the Toorhees pension thunder by his amendment to the effect that no pension shall be suspended until there shall be a rehearing, but the Indiana Democrats failed to support an amendment providing that no spies should be employed in looking after pension

Mr. Bynum would tell the sufferers his district that free trade will better for them when they shall have become accustomed to it. So thought the philosopher who undertook to establish the theory that food is not necessary to sustain life, but he died before he had quite adapted himself to his hobby.

Thousands of workingmen in the East are protesting against the Wilson bill. In Yonkers, N. Y., 2,000 workingmen signed a protest; the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have instructed all lodges to protest against the iron schedules, the employes of the Conant Thread Company have entered an almost united protest against the Wilson duties on spool cotton. Such are the protests announced in one column of a New York paper.

Some excellent person who was portraying the hopefulness of the careless, not to say wicked, represented the wicked as expressing the opinion, after Noah's flood had been a week on its way and the overflow was uncomfortable, that "the freshet is about over." Those hopefuls of Noah's time seem to have a descendant in the person of Secretary Carlisle. He looks out apon the country, factory after factory closing and the army of distress augmenting by thousands every day, and serenely remarks: "I believe that the financial shower we have been having is about over." But where, outside of his redundant imagination, does the Secretary see

the rainbow of promise? It is characteristic of the tricky methods of this administration that it should refuse to make public Minister Willis's dispatches to the State Department. The Hawaiian correspondence without these is Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. They describe the condition of things which Mr. Willis found to exist in Honolulu, and no doubt they contain some interesting revelations in regard to the weakness of the Queen, the strength of the provisional government and the impossibility of carrying out the administration policy. Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham have succeeded in suppressing these dispatches for the present, but they will come out some

In his recent speech on the tariff Senator Dolph, of Oregon, made some comparisons showing the falsity of the claim that a tariff for revenue only is conducive to national prosperity. The period from 1846 to 1861, when the Walker tariff was in force, is often cited in proof of this claim. It true that during a portion of the period named the country did enjoy a fair degree of prosperity, but it was traceable to other causes than the low tariff. Moreover, the prosperity of that period has been greatly exaggerated. Senator Dolph produced figures showing that from 1847 to 1861 the balance of trade against us was more than \$431,000,000, and there were only two years in the entire period when the balance of trade | and politically narrow and sectional. These

was in our favor. From 1846 to 1861 we ex- | are the eleven who have signed the Wilson ported only 65,440,173 bushels of wheat, while during the single year 1872, under protection, we exported 72,000,000 bushels-6,000, 000 bushels more in one year of protection than during fifteen years of a tariff for revenue only. In each of the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1885, 1887 and 1891 we exported more wheat than we did during the entire period from 1846 to 1861 under the Walker tariff.

THE TREASURY REPORT. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was sent to Congress yes terday, should have been made at the opening of the session. Section 195, Revised Statutes of the United States, says that "excepting where a different time is expressly prescribed by law, the various annual reports prepared to be submitted to Congress by the heads of departments, shall be made at the commencement of each regular session." The delay in sending in the treasury report this year is due to the inefficiency of the ways and means committee, and is another instance of Democratic incompetence.

The Secretary discusses some features of national finance in a clear and vigorous style and makes some important recommendations. It is not pleasant to learn that during the first five months of the present fiscal year, from July 1 to Dec. 1, the expenditures of the government exceeded its revenue about \$30,000,000. The Secretary thinks, however, that the next few months will show an improvement, and he estimates the deficiency at the end The great Democratic industry-manufacof the fiscal year at \$28,000,000. It is to be hoped that this optimistic view and rosy conjecture may be fulfilled.

The Secretary devotes considerable space to a discussion of the tariff question, which, it scarcely needs be said, he handles with much greater ability than Mr. Cieveland does. He takes strong ground in favor of a tariff for revenue only and in favor of ad valorem in preference to specific duties. His argument in favor of free raw materials offers nothing new, but it presented in a clear and plausible style This part of the report is doubtless in tended to reflect the President's view and strengthen the tariff reform movement in

The Secretary is of opinion that it will be necessary to provide for \$50,000,000 additional revenue for the fiscal year 1895, and after careful consideration has concluded that "it can be most conveniently and justly raised by increasing the tax on distilled spirits 10 cents per gallon, and by additional taxes on cigars and cigarettes, and the imposition of new taxes on playing cards, cosmetics and perfumeries, legacies and successions, and incomes derived from investments in stocks and bonds of corporations and joint stock companies." H recommends these changes, and it is probadopted.

In order to replenish the treasury and meet the inevitable obligations of the government the Secretary recommends that he be authorized to issue and sell \$200,000,000 of three-per-cent. coin bonds, redeemable at the option of the government after five years. He thinks if such bonds were offered in denominations of \$25 and its multiples they could be easily and rapidly dis posed of through the subtreasuries and postoffices, without the intervention of th banks and without paying any commission He is evidently thoroughly convinced of the necessity of replenishing the treasury by

The Secretary's discussion of the currency question does not amount to much more than a statement that our present currency system is cumbersome and unsatisfactory. He recognizes the necessity for a radical change in the policy of the gov ernment regarding the currency of th country, but does not recommend any spe cific legislation nor make any suggestions looking in that direction. His treatment of this question is weak and inconclusive. I shows he is not a practical financier, and we do not think his report will raise him i the estimation of that class or of any who have well defined views in regard to cur-

AN INSTRUCTIVE CONTRAST.

Who are the men who have signed the report approving the Wilson bill? Mr. Wil son, of West Virginia, is a free trade theorist connected with no industry. He is lawyer, but his attention has been devoted to the free trade dogma as a branch of statesmanship. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, is a brilliant and bitter supporter of Calhounism, a lawyer who would as soon think of engaging in any manufacturing venture as he would of renouncing his faith in State supremacy. He is a zealous supporter of all the ex-confederate war claims. Alexander B. Montgomery, of Kentucky, i like Mr. McMillin, except in capacity. He is serving his fourth term, and nobody ever heard of him and no one can imagine why e has been put upon the ways and means committee except to show the change of sentiment and deterioration of capacity in Kentucky since the days of Henry Clay. Mr. Whiting, of Michigan, has died since his appointment. Doubtless he was put upon the committee because he did not represent Michigan sentiment. Mr. Cockran, of New York, stands next, probably to represent the importing interest of New York city. Moses T. Stevens, of Massachusetts, is woolen manufacturer who is for free wool and free coal, but is said to be dissatisfied with the reduction of the duties on woolen goods. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, comes next. He is the boy wonder of the transmississippl, a theoretical free trader with a perpetual motion tongue and an intellect bombproof against facts. He is a lawyer and has no interest in any manufacturing enterprise. Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, is a lawyer, a narrow and ultra disciple of Calhoun, and a resident of a district and State which may be said to be absolutely without varied industries, Mr. Bynum comes next. Every manufacturer in this district knows that his theories and his methods as a politician make him hostile to him. Tarsney, of Missouri, is a second Bynum, Mr. Turner, of Georgia, is now serving his seventh term in the House. Did any reader

bate? Of course, he is nominally a lawyer,

tariff bill. Six of them are Southern men, who entertain all the heresies of Calhounism. Three of them are Northern men so intensely hostile to protection that they feel impelled to assail any industry which pros-

So much for eleven Democrats, who are the putative fathers of the Wilson bill None of them is in touch or in active sympathy with the great industrial interests of the country. Yesterday the Journal contained an interview with a well-known and prominent business Democrat, President Ingalls, of the Big Four railway system. His business brings him in contact with the industries of three or four of the North Central States. It measures the volume of industry and the condition of trade. Indeed, there is no more certain or prompt indicator of the condition of business and industry than the railroad, which is the arterial system through which pulsates the life-blood of industry. Mr. Ingalls is a Democrat. He comes from one of the most conservative Democratic families in Maine. He has more brains than any of the eleven named, and more practical experience regarding the industries of the country than Southern free trade lawopinion the House. The of such a man regarding the effect of the Wilson bill is valuable. When asked when business would revive, he re plied: "When these foolish Democrats throw the tariff bill under the table, or modify it to such an extent that our industries can safely resume business."

A POLICY OF DUPLICITY. No feature of the Hawaiian business shows the insincerity and duplicity of the administration more clearly than the instructions to Minister Willis. The minister was accredited to the provisional government, and the letter which he presented from President Cleveland to the President of the provisional government was almost fulsome in its professions of friendship. Yet at that very time he had in his pocket secret instructions from Secretary Gresham to address himself at once to the work of undermining the provisional government and restoring the monarchy. Mr. Cleve land's letter to President Dole was ad dressed "Great and good friend," and it as sured him of "the friendship, interest and hearty good will" which the writer enter cained "for you and for the people of this island realm." In the light of this letter and Minister Willis's address to President Dole emphasizing its sentiments, read th

following from the minister's instructions The President has determined that he will not send back to the Senate for its action thereon the treaty which he withdrew from that body for further consideration on the th day of March last. On your arrival at Honolulu you will take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the Queen of this determination, making known to her the President's sincere regret that the reprehensible conduct of the American minister, and the unauthorized presence of and of a military force of the United States obliged her to surrender her sovereignty for the time being, and rely on the justice of this government to undo the flagrant wrong.

The minister was further instructed to inform the ex-Queen of the President's determination to reinstate her on certain conditions, which it was presumed she would accept, and this being done he was to "advise the executive of the provisional government and his Ministers of the President's determination of the question which their action and those of the Queen de volved upon him, and that they are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constitutional authority." These conflicting expressions show that the administration policy was one of duplicity and deceit towards the provisional government, offering the hand of friendship at one moment and stabbing it in the back the next.

A GRAVE ACCUSATION.

One of the Marion county judges, in th and trials, said that one of the things which take considerable sums of money from the county treasury is the custom of criminals being permitted to have their trials in other counties. There is a case pending where the accused has confessed the crime for which he will be tried, who has chosen to be tried in another county. There is no possible ground for the assumption that will not receive an impartial trial in Marion county. If he goes to another county to be tried, said this judge, the court will assign him counsel, and if it turns out like other cases of the kind several lawyers will get into the case and Marion county will be compelled to pay excessive lawyers' fees, two or three times as much as should be allowed. There are three of this sort of

cases pending. There is no doubt that the judge who thus freely expressed himself in private conversation represented the matter as it is. If he did, it discloses a serious condition of affairs, because it makes it appear that judges sworn to a falthful discharge of their duties are really guilty of a conspiracy to defraud taxpayers in neighboring counties. The judge who assigns two lawyers or four lawyers to a case where one or two are all that are necessary, and approves their bill for two, three or four times as much as should be paid for the defense of an accused person, is guilty of a gross injustice. No law can reach him, it is true; but is it necessary to enact laws to prevent a judge from robbing taxpayers? If so, we are in a worse condition than the most pessimistic has yet claimed. It is hard enough upon taxpayers to be compelled to pay lawyers to defend criminals, but for judges to make such expense two or three times as much as they would pay if it should come out of their pockets can best be labeled as a crime.

CHICAGO'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The result of the Chicago municipal election shows that the same causes which operated to give the Republicans such large majorities in the recent State elections are still at work. In the last presidential election, a little more than a year ago, the Democrats carried the city by 36,000, and last April Carter Harrison was elected Mayor by 23,000. Now these majorities are reduced to 1,200, with a probability that an honest official count will show a further reduction. This is an immense Republican gain, and it can only be accounted for as a popular protest against the present national administration. It is the verdict of the people on the incompetency of a party whose

stupid and criminal mismanagement of national affairs has thrown hundreds of thousands of workingmen out of employment and caused the land to be filled with a wail of distress and a demand for work or bread. Mr. Cleveland carried Illinois by 26,993. This plurality is more than wiped out by the present Republican gain over the presidential election. The election of Tuesday was a special one to fill out the unexpired term for Mayor, yet in this election the Republicans cast 10,000 more votes than they did for their presidential candidate last year, and the Democrats have cast 25,000 less. If Chicago had voted one year ago as it did on Tuesday. Harrison would have carried Illinois. The figures show, beyond question, that thousands of men who voted for Cleveland thirteen months ago in the belief that a Democratic victory would bring better times, have discovered their mistake and are now trying to atone for their folly by voting the other way.

This election emphasizes the result of the State elections in November and shows that the tide of popular feeling is still running strongly against the Democratic party. Unless it changes, of which there are no present indications, the Democracy will be overwhelmingly defeated in the elections of 1894.

trouble, in Virginia over the election United States Senator. When a scrub of a person named Martin was nominated by the Democratic legislative caucus for United States Senator over Governor Lee, the son of Robert E. Lee and a remote descendant of Light Horse Lee and others equally famous in the history of the Mother of Presidents, it was given out that the nomination had been purchased, actually purchased, in Virginia for filthy lucre. An investigation was ordered, but the election took place all the same, regardless of the pending investigation, and Martin, the vanquisher of the Lees, was on Tuesday elected Senator. Even before the vote was taken ex-Governor Lee testified to the legislative committee that the railroads had contributed \$10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, only \$4,600 of which had been used in the regular canvass; the other \$5,400 was handled by the railroad officials. Mr. Cleveland contributed \$1,000. Ex-Governor Lee further expressed the opinion that "railroads have a right to contribute money to campaigns to protect their interests." It appears that Mr. Martin is the favorite of the railroads, and it is probable that while the Virginia Democratic members of the Legislature were being assisted in their canvasses by the railroads, they made them certain against ex-Governor Lee for Senator. It is a sad blow for the first families; and it may be added that when the chivalry of the South frankly admits that railreads may expend money in campaigns to take care of their interests, it has fallen away from the high estate which it so long

The Journal wishes the Democracy as much joy of Wayne MacVeagh as they have found in the possession of Judge Gresham. The latter was a thorn in the side of the Republican party for years, whose malice, jealousy and smallness were constantly fomenting trouble. Having "worked" the party as long as it stand him he gave it a parting stab and fled to the Democrats for his reward. Mr. MacVeagh has been all but equal to Gresham as a time-server and sycophant, and it is eminently fit and proper that he too should receive the price of perfidy.

Mr. Cleveland continues to give evidence of his belief that he cannot get men of sufficiently heavy caliber to fill the portant offices. A Cabinet officer and embassador from among men who claimed to be Republicans a little more than a year ago is a fair amount of recognition of the

To-day is the shortest in the year. It marks what is called in astronomical phrase the winter solstice, or the point of the sun's greatest southern declination. From this time he begins his apparent movement northward, and the days will begin, imperceptibly at first, to lengthen.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Was there ever an act of Congress authorizing the coinage of \$50 gold pieces?

No. At one time a limited number of pieces containing \$50 worth of gold were made at the mints, but no such coin has ever been authorized by the coinage laws,

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Would that It Would.

'Tis sad to think that the queer scheme That's called the Wilson bill Will nothing do towards shutting dow The Corbett-Mitchell mill. More Information.

Tommy-Paw, what is the difference between a journalist and a newspaper man? Mr. Figg-The newspaper man is the one who lends, while the journalist makes the borrow, usually.

His Last Words. "What did you get, popper?" asked the

little fish, as he saw his parent make a dart at a nice fat worm. "Hooks," answered the parent. And then he soared to the world above.

MUGWUMP MACVEAGH.

Wayne MacVeagh is to be embassader to Italy and General Gresham is in the Cabinet Carl Schurz is now the only prominent ex-Republican who is outside of the breastworks,-St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.) Democrats who have been Democrats all their lives will likely regard the newly appointed embassador to Italy a decidedly fortunate man. From the loaves and fishes

-Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.) Mr. Cleveland evidently has faith in the policy of personal appointments. The persistence with which he follows that policy was to have been expected of a man who does not budge easily when once settled in a conviction.—Chicago Record (Ind.) Some people would hardly want an office which Van Alen, the anglomaniac, declined,

but Wayne MacVeagh will probably take

standpoint it pays to flop once in a while.

the Italian mission and be thankful. When a mugwump gets an itch for public life he gets it in the worst form.-Cleveland Lead-Wayne MacVeagh was Attorney-general in President Garfield's Cabinet. He is also a brother-in-law of Senator Don Cameron, And of late he has been a terrific admirer of President Cleveland. His appointment as embassador to Italy seems, therefore, pe-

culiarly appropriate. He can ably represent

all sides of this curious country.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) Mr. MacVeagh may be a consistent civilservice reformer and a theoretical free trader, but he is not a Democrat, and in his appointment Mr. Cleveland has given only one more illustration of his characteristic indifference to the press and the sentiment | present.

of the party of which he is a loyal member luring presidential campaigns only.-Chicago Times (Dem.)

In nominating Mr. Wayne MacVeagh to e embassador to Italy, the President is making an evident effort to avoid any such scandal as attended his previous appointment to the same mission. It is well understood that Mr. MacVeagh contributed nothng but wind to the Democratic campaign. -Detroit Tribune (Rep.)

The mugwumps objected to Van Alen and the Republicans will not be pleased with Wayne MacVeagh, The President's habit of pleasing himself is not satisfactory either to the Pecksniffs, who think they made im, or to the enemies whom he has made for himself.-Louisville Courier-Journal

ZELLA AND KING GEORGE.

George Gould already has received one all from Saint Nicolaus this year.-Buffalo The Prince of Wales will no doubt ha! Zella Nicolaus's arrival in England with de-

light.-Toledo Blade.

It must be admitted that George Gould exhibits better taste than Russell Sage in some things.—Minneapolis Tribune. George Gould's duty to Mrs. Nicolaus seems to have been export duty.-Cleveland Plaindealer. But her charges against him

were specific.—Chicago Dispatch. Rozella's gait is about \$1,000 a week-a sum that a few years ago would have looked like a fortune. Her natty feet must be in cased in the finest shoes that can be made yet she never walks except from the hotel door to the curb, where a carriage waits to take her if her errand is only half a block away. She never pays a cabman less than \$5, her usual pay being a dollar a block, with the change thrown in if she happens to have nothing less than a twenty. In fact, There is trouble, or, rather, was much Rozella never makes change with a cabman If her bill happens to be \$11 or \$12, two tens and "the change is yours" squares the account.-Chicago Herald.

THE WILSON REPORT.

The policy of high protection for every ourely Southern product that can be protected, and severe reductions for the great industries of the North, is a species of tariff reform that calls for exposure and repudia-

tion.-Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.) The bill is a fairly good expression of the ariff plank in the Democratic platform, and should be passed at an early day as a neasure which has been approved in an anticipatory way by the voters of the country in the election of Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic Congress.—Chicago Record (Ind.) The entire report is an ill-disguised attack upon the protection policy. It is aimed

o cripple American industry. The Republicans in the House and Senate should meet t with a united and determined opposition and fight as obstinately as the armies of the Union fought the forces of rebellion. -Cleveland Leader (Rep.) Apologizing for the incompleteness of their ssault on protection they promise a more he Wilson bill is only a beginning. The

effective attack next time. In other words, onclusion is stark naked free trade. That s the meaning of continuous Democratic asendancy; that is what we are coming to if the American people do not reverse their mandate."-Detroit Tribune (Rep.) It is a bill for a protective tariff. That the report admits. It may serve as a be ginning of the advance toward commercial reedom, though it would be a surer beginning if it were much more radical. But it should be presented as a bill for less protection, not for the abandonment of the bad system, and it is not strengthened by a report with a free trade introduction.—Chicago Herald (Dem.)

They wish it to be understood that if the next Congress is Democratic duties will be cut a little more and a farther step taken oward free trade. If a Democratic Presilent and Congress are elected in 1896 another step will be taken. As each of those steps will be accomplished by another trimming of wages, the workingmen ought to see the impolicy of keeping the Democratic party in power during the rest of the century. If they do, wages will be clear down to the European basis.-Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

In Norway persons who have not been vaccinated are not allowed to vote at any

Prof. Tyndall was extremely sensitive in his later years on the subject of his health, and carefully hid his ailments from his nearest relatives. The number of letters ne personally wrote to the papers to assure the world that he was in the best of health would make a bulky volume. When Joachim, the great violinist, pays

his annual visit to England, in February he will probably be accompanied by his laughter, Fraulein Joachim, who will then make her first appearance in England as a singer. Frau Joachim, her mother, has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best concert singers in Germany.

Hundreds of ordinarily wide-awake young men throughout the country have been sending photographs and money to Sophia Lyons Brady, at Windsor, Ont. Miss Brady lives in Detroit and crosses the lake regularly for her mail, which is filled with responses to her advertisement of a rich young woman anxious to marry a rural young man of good habits. Journalism in Servia is a peculiar insti

tution. The Schumadiski List, which has the reputation of being the best-edited and leading newspaper of the kingdom, came out the other day with the following announcement on its first page: "Owing to the intolerable laziness of our editor-in-chief. Mr. Zrak, who spends his nights in feasting and sleeps the whole day through, our number this week is only half its usual

Ingalis looked more attenuated than ever when he made his address in Kansas City the other day. His long frock coat closely buttoned accentrated the gauntness of his figure, and this, with the streaks of white in his hair, made him appear to be "a compromise between an illuminated spook and an animated sunbeam." The ex-statesman is said also on this occasion to have resembled his cartoons more than his por-

Kate Sanborn, who usually says very pert things when she talks, has made a few remarks concerning women's clubs. Of the papers read at the meetings she says: "These efforts are usually too long-winded and labored. They are exhaustive, usually going back to the beginning of the world to explain the present subject. There is almost too much of everything in women's clubs but fresh air, elbow room and sin-

cere altruism. Several European sovereigns are renowned for the length of time which they wear their clothes. The record in this respect, however, is broken by the rector of the Berlin University, who has just been compelled to order a new official mantle at a cost of 2,400 marks. The one which he has worn until now was made exactly 192 years ago, and it is stated that constant wear and tear have rendered it unfit for court ceremonies, a fact which will scarce-

ly arouse surprise. It appears from Lady Burton's life of her distinguished husband that when he was in the diplomatic service in India he grew tired of the society of men and collected about him forty monkeys of all ages, races and species, with whom he dined every day, each simian having his proper chair, plate and food. Sir Richard sat at the head of the table, with a pretty little monkey in a high baby chair at his side. He gave each of the animals a title, as docter, chaplain, aid-de-camp or secretary.

> Oh! they are wise Who advertise In winter, spring And fall; But wiser yet Are they, you bet, Who never let up

-Cincinnati Tribune. Stopping Trolley Cars.

Philadelphia Press Stopping the trolley cars on the near

crossing of the street, instead of on the far side as the horse cars do, is a great idea, though rather awkward to the patrons of the road, who were not expecting the innovation. It lessens the danger of collision. since the car starts across the street slowly and under full control, and as there are neither horses in front of trolley cars nor trailers behind, stoppage by the near crossing does not impede the highway to any

serious extent. When Man Is Most Miserable.

Boston Globe. One of the most melancholy sights in nature is a man trying to buy a Christmas present for a woman. He knows in a vague way that the present must not be a pair of suspenders or a shaving set, but when he comes to particularize the poor man lapses into perfect imbecility, and gives his sister the money and tells her to buy the

And Peppers the Hawaiian Conspirators with Verbal Shot.

He Says the President Imagines "the United States of America" Is a Synonym for Cleveland.

DOGBERRY TO THE WATCH

Shakspeare Quoted to Ridicule Willis's Instructions.

Investigation Ordered on Motion of Senator Morgan-Mileage Grabbers Scored by a Texan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The Hawaiian question was disposed of for the present the Senate to-day, when, after Mr. Hear's argument, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the committee on foreign relations. Later in the day, by resolution offered by the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, that committee was directed to inquire and report whether, and if so, what irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent revolution in those islands.

The resolution for a joint committee of three Senators and three members to examine and report to Congress upon the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, with authority to visit Nicaragua, was agreed to. The Senate also concurred in the House resolution for a holiday recess of Congress from to-morrow until Jan. 3,

Mr. Hoar presented a unique petition on the subject of good roads. The petition, which he said was signed by about 150,000 citizens of the United States for the establishment of a department of roads of executive administration in the national government, was wound on two immense rolls, which was supported by wooden and iron frames ten feet high. It required the efforts of several employes to wheel the immense petition into the Senate chamber. The petition was referred to the committee on interstate commerce.

Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to secure aerial navigation, and added that if that could be secured it would dispense with the necessity of so many good roads. (Laugh-

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Frye, calling upon the Secretary of State for information whether permission had been granted to any foreign cable telegraph company to land its line on the coast of the United States since March 1, 1893, and whether such permission had been refused such company prior to that date, was taken up and agreed to. Mr. Moar then addressed the Senate on

the Hawaiian question, and said he should devote himself to a purely American question-a question affecting the constitutional rights of the American people and the constitutional power, duty and responsibility of the yarious departments of the government as established for a hundred years. Mr. Hoar then carefully reviewed the events in Hawaii up to the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, and said that there took place a certain transaction which suggested the American question, "Who is the United States of America; who represents in great national and international affairs its purpose, its honor, its policy as to foreign relations?" The question of the legality of the proceedings as to Mr. Blount's appointment, he thought, was a question which it was the duty of the Senate to deal with. The President, when he undertool to decide that question and to withhold from the people of the United States wnat he was doing until it was settled one way r the other, seemed to have supposed that ie was the United States of America, and that whatever that phrase meant it was but a synonym for him

LIKE DOGBERRY'S INSTRUCTIONS. There was but one parallel for Mr. Willis's instructions, Mr. Hoar said. He did not know whether the President had ever read Shakspeare, but if it were true, Shakspeare had read the President. (Laughter.) The only parallel was Dogberry's instructions to the watch: "You are thought here to be the most senseless and fit man for the constable of the watch. Therefore, bear you the lantern. This is your charge; you shall comprehend all vagrom men. You are to bid any man stand in the Prince's

"Watchman-How if he will not stand? "Dogberry-Why, then, take no note of him, but let him go." The quotation evoked a wave of laughter. At the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's remarks the message of the President and the information sent to the Senate in response to Mr. Hoar's resolution of some days ago, were ordered printed and were referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, then submitted the

following resolution: "Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations shall inquire and report whether, and if so, what irregularities bave occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent political revolution in Hawaii, and to this end said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses.

Mr. Morgan explained the purpose of his resolution, which was to have a settlement of the charges against this and the former administration regarding their Hawaiian Mr. Call took occasion to say that he regarded the President's message an ex-

ceedingly able state paper, and that the President's course met his entire approval. The resolution was then agreed to. Several bills were taken from the calendar and passed, including the following: Senate bill for the issue of ordnance stores and supplies to the State of Nebraska, to replace similar stores destroyed by fire; Senate bill for the relief of Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, placing him on the retired list. Mr. Cockrell reported the urgency de-

Mr. Peffer moved to strike out the item allowing mileage to Senators and members for the present session. He argued that in the present depressed condition of the country it was wrong for Senators and Representatives to take money to which their right at least was doubted Mr. Dolph wished to remind the Senator from Kansas that something had escaped his attention; that no one was obliged to take the mileage, and if the bill passed and the Senator from Kansas or any other Senators had any compunctions of conscience about it they could leave the money in the

After some debate, by a vote of 12 year to 41 nays, the motion to strike out was rejected. The yeas were Allen, Bate, Berry, Chandler, Coke, George, Hill, Lindsay, McPherson, Mills, Peffer and Platt-12. The bill was then passed The joint resolution offered heretofore by Mr. Morgan for the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and three members to examine and report to Congress as to the condition of the Nicaragua maritime canal, was then taken up and

The conference report on the New York and New Jersey bridge bill was laid before the Senate and concurred in. The Senate then proceeded to consideration of executive business, after which it adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Bridge and Deficiency Bills Passed-A Texan's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The House spent the day in considering two conference reports-those on the urgent deficiency of the last session and for the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, preparatory to the adjournment for the holiday recess tomorrow. Both reports were agreed to after called forth a bitter arraignment of both | had raised checks and forged others.

parties for wanton extravagance from M Hutchinson, of Texas, and the bridge bill as amended by the Senate was vigorously opposed by Mr. Cummings, Mr. Warner, General Sickles and Mr. Bartlett, of New York, but it was finally passed by a decis-

The pure food bill introduced by Mr. Hatch, vesterday, was referred to the committee on commerce, and when the House met this morning Mr. Hatch moved a change of reference to the agricultural committee, of which he is chairman, but the demand was temporarily withdrawn to permit matters of more urgent importance to be disposed of. After the report of the Secretary of the Treasury had been laid before the House, Mr. Sayres called up the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill of the last session and Mr. Hutchinson took the floor. He made a vigorous speech in which he scored Congress and the members of all political parties for the reckless and wanton extravagance displayed in these halls. Before he ame to Congress he had worshiped the Democratic party as a man worshiped his mother. He now wished to apologize for the words of glorification he had uttered during his canvass. "Oh, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Simpson) need not smile," he said, squarely facing the Kansas l'opulist. "I intend to pay my respects to nis party before I finish. He stood here yesterday when members were voting him mileage like Cassabianca on the burning deck, whence all but him had fled. But where were his Populist colleagues? Every one of them voted for the steal." He had lost hope of the Populist party when but one member (Mr. Simpson) would vote against such plundering as took place yesterday. He still looked with hope, however, to the silver Democrats. Forty-seven of the forty-eight who voted against the mileage proposition yesterday were silver Democrats. At the conclusion of Mr. Hutchinson's remarks a vote was taken, which resulted 141 to 89, and the House receded from its disagreement. This disposed of the

Mr. Geary then presented the conference eport on the New York and New Jersey bridge. A long discussion followed, but the conference report was agreed to, 162 to 52. Mr. Outhwaite presented a resolution providing for a holiday recess from to-morrow until Jan. 3, 1894, and, without division, it was agreed to

Under the call of committees for reports,

Mr. Wheeler, from the committee on Ter-

ritories, reported a bill for the admission of Oklahoma Territory. Private bills for the relief of Henry James, lief of settlers in Oklahoma Territory who made homestead entries of less than 160 acres were taken up and passed A bill to permit the State of Montana to locate certain public lands provoked some debate. The bill was passed, however, and, thereupon, at 5 o'clock, the House ad-

Polygamy Dead in Utah. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- Senator Faulkner to-day received the following telegram

journed.

from Salt Lake City: "Our liberal friends formally dissolved their party last night and adopted resolutions urging you to pass our statehood bill immediately. There is no opposition to our admission in the Union. Hasten the bill through the Senate and make us all happy. Heed no representations that old conditions still exist. The practice of polygamy has been absolutely abandoned. It is forbidden by the authorities of the Mormon Church, and any member contracting the relation would be subject to excomm cation from that body. In our opinion no revival of it will ever be attempted, and f attempted would never succeed. The dispatch was signed by Caleb W. West, Governor of Utah; Charles C. Richards, Secretary; John W. Judd, attorney; Nathan M. M. Brigham, United States marshal, and Henry C. Litt, member of Utah Commission

Presented by Judge Waugn.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- In the House to-day Representative Waugh presented the petition of the Lithograph Association of Indianapolis asking for an increase of the duty on lithograph plates and lithograph work above that fixed in the Wilson tariff bill, 25 per cent. ad valorem, and on paper and books, 35 per cent. They represent that under the proposed decrease the employes would be the first to suffer. He also presented the petitions of Lockwood & Berrynill and six other citizens of Boone county for a uniform duty of 35 per cent. on all unstemmed leaf tobacco, and of the Elizaville (Boone county) G. A. R. post for the early adjustment of pension claims. He introduced bills granting a pension to Margaret O'Donnell, an army nurse; an increase of pension to C. W. Sentman, and to correct the military records of Charles

W. Rinehart and Robert P. Horn.

Oklahoma Statehood Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The bill reported for the admission of Oklahoma is entirely satisfactory to Delegate Flynn, of Oklahoma. It provides that the Governor of the Territory shall order an election of seventy-five delegates to form a constitutional convention, to take place on the sixth Tuesday after the passage of the bill. The delegates thus chosen shall meet at the seat of government of the Territory on the fifth Tuesday after the order. Thirty thousand dollars is appropriated for defraying the expenses of the election and convention. The bill further provides that until the next general census the State of Oklahoma shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives, who, together with the Governor and other officers provided for in the Constitution, may be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of

Trouble in San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-The Kearsarge has been ordered from New York to San Domingo to protect American interests. Word was received at the State Department several days ago of an effort to assassinate President Henreaux, of San Domingo. The news came from Hayti and is not very definite. It was thought well, however, to send the Kearsarge to that point to insure protection to American citizens. How far American citizens may be involved in the

disturbance is not yet known. \$100,000 Prize for Air Ship Builders. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- Senator Cockrell has introduced a bill to promote aerial navigation. It authorizes the appropriation of \$190,000 for payment to any inventor from any part of the world who shall at any time, prior to the 1st of January, 1900, construct a vessel that will demonstrate the safety of navigating the air at a speed of thirty miles an hour and capable of carrying passengers and

freight to the extent of five tons. General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- E. H. Burton was to-day appointed postmaster at Benville, Jennings county, vice U. E. Smith, removed, and Willard Wilson at English Lake, Starke county, vice G. W. Greene,

Representative Cooper has introduced a bill to pay John Davis, one of his constituents, \$4,379 for stores taken and used by the United States army during the late war. Representative Henry U. Johnson, who has been ill for some time with the grip, appeared in the House to-day. He is rapidly recovering his usual vigorous health. The decision in the case of Black Tomahawk against J. E. Waldron, of South Dakota, involving the status of Indians of mixed blood, was announced to-day. It was decided by the Interior Department, in 1891, that the offspring of a white citizen of the United States and an Indian wife follows the condition of the father as to citizenship. This has now been ap-

proved by Secretary Smith Secretary Carlisle has received and accepted the resignation of John Fehrenbach, supervising inspector of steam vessels at Cincinnati, and Charles F. Kimball, appraiser of merchandise of Detroit,

The President has signed the joint resolution for the protection of those parties who have heretofore been allowed to make entries for lands within the former Mille Lac Indian reservation in Minnesota. Bids were opened at the Treasury Department to-day for the transportation of public moneys. The Adams Express Company secures the contract which is now held by the United States Express Company. There were but two bidders, the present company and the Adams Express Company. The terms of proposal are withheld for the present. The Controller of the Currency to-day issued a call for a statement of national

banks at the close of business Dec. 19. Representative Hainer to-day introduced a bill to admit to the mails as secondclass matter periodical publications issued under the auspices of benevolent and fraternal societies and institutions of learning. Alfred C. Parkinson, of Wisconsin, has been appointed reading clerk of the Senate to succeed C. W. Port, recently appointed postmaster of Milwaukee.

Raised and Forged Checks.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20.-This city has another big sensation. The sudden death of Charles Arnoid, secretary of the Piedmont Exposition Company, which occurred a few weeks ago, did not create any particular comment. Yesterday the discovery some very lively speech. The deficiency bill | was made that he was a defaulter; that he